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WHARFEDALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1954

R. A. W. PROCTER,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

F. OWEN,
CERT. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

LIST OF COUNCILLORS FOR THE YEAR 1954

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR S. STEPHENSON, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR J. B. AMBLER

COUNCILLOR P. OUTHWAITE

COUNCILLOR P. H. C. WALKER

COUNCILLOR F. SMITH

COUNCILLOR S. E. FENWICK

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COUNCILLOR H. GUY

COUNCILLOR A. WOOD

COUNCILLOR B. GRANGE

COUNCILLOR J. W. LAYFIELD

COUNCILLOR T. B. GILL

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health :

R. A. W. PROCTER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

F. OWEN, CERT. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

J. GARFORTH, CERT. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

The appointment of Medical Officer of Health is a part-time one.

WHARFEDALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1954

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my eighth report on the health of the Wharfedale Rural District. The fact that there was a rise in the death rate and infant mortality rate should not be regarded as indicating any deterioration in the health of the district. Such fluctuations are to be expected in a district with a small population. The freedom of the district from any outbreaks of serious infectious or other illness point to a satisfactory level of health and the council's policy of a gradual improvement of rural sanitation should ensure a maintenance of this high standard. With the steady increase of paper work and the imposition of new duties there is a danger that the attention of your officers may be distracted from the supremely important duty of preserving and improving the standard of environmental hygiene. The annual health report provides an opportunity for reviewing the progress made in these important matters and for reminding the council and the public of the needs of the district.

I have to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their courtesy and encouragement during the year. Mr. F. Owen, Chief Sanitary Inspector and surveyor and the additional Sanitary Inspector, Mr. J. Garforth have been of great assistance during the year particularly in connection with the investigation of infectious diseases. Realising as I do, the extra burden they have had to shoulder owing to the opening up of new slaughter-houses their ready co-operation has been greatly appreciated. To Mr. C. Newstead, Clerk to the Council and to Mr. J. W. Warburton, Deputy Clerk, I am indebted for advice and assistance on many occasions.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. A. W. PROCTER,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION 1

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

Of the total of 81 births referable to the Wharfedale Rural District only 16 took place at home ; the remainder taking place in hospitals and nursing homes outside the district. The total comprised 42 male and 37 female legitimate and one male and one female illegitimate births. All were born alive except one female legitimate child. There were thus 9 more births than in the previous year and the crude birth rate was 13.1 per 1000 population compared to 11.8 in 1953. After taking account of the age composition of the population the adjusted birth rate increases slightly to 13.3 per 1000 population. This is in contrast to previous years when similar adjustment has given an adjusted birth rate lower than the crude rate. This change is due to a decrease in the estimated number of women in the district of child

bearing age. Although the birth rate is higher than in the previous year, it remains low for a rural district and is lower than in the West Riding County and in England and Wales.

Stillbirths

As in the previous year there was only one female legitimate stillbirth referable to the district in 1954. The stillbirth rate of 12.2 per 1000 live and stillbirths is however lower than in 1953 because the total of births was greater in 1954. This rate is about half the average rate for the rest of the county.

Deaths

There was a substantial rise in 1954 in the total of deaths referable to the district. Thirty-five males and thirty-nine females died making a total of 74 compared to 41 in 1953. The crude death rate was 13.1 per 1000 population while the adjusted death rate is slightly higher at 13.3. These rates are substantially higher than in 1953 when both rates were 6.7 and are higher than for the average of other rural districts, and also for the West Riding County and England and Wales. For the first time for many years there was no report of a death from Tuberculosis. Cancer and diseases of the heart and circulatory system caused more than twice as many deaths as in the previous year.

Infant Mortality

Two male and one female infants under one year died in 1954 compared to one male and one female in 1853. One boy died at the age of 4 days due to an obscure form of Rhesus incompatibility ; one girl was premature and only lived seven days. The remaining death was due to gastro-enteritis in a boy at the age of 3 months. This death must be regarded as preventable although death occurred very soon after the onset of symptoms. The mother was taken ill at the same time but neither the infecting organism nor the source of the infection could be discovered. The infant mortality rate of 37.0 per 1000, live births is higher than in 1953 and is higher than the rates for the aggregate of rural districts, the West Riding County and of England and Wales.

S U M M A R Y O F S T A T I S T I C S

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,378
Registrar General's Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,190
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,874
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£92,473
Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£368

11. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births :

						<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	37	...	79
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
						—		—		—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	38	...	81
						—		—		—
Crude Rate per 1,000 Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.1
Adjusted Rate per 1,000 Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.3

Stillbirths :

						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	—	1	1
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	—	1	1
Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	12.2

Deaths :

						Male	Female	Total
						35	39	74
Crude corrected death rate all causes per 1,000 Estimated Population								12.0
Adjusted death rate all causes per 1,000 Estimated Population								12.3
Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...			Nil
Death rate from Tuberculosis, all forms	...	...	...	...	...			Nil
Death rate from Respiratory Diseases excluding Tuberculosis and including Influenza	...	...	...	...	...			0.81
Death rate from Cancer	...	...	...	...	...			2.26
Death rate from Heart and Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...			4.85

Infant Mortality :

						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Death rate of Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.0

CAUSES OF DEATH

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	—	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm Lung, Bronchus	2	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm Breast	—	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	3	8
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	5	10
Coronary disease, angina	6	6	12
Hypertension with heart disease	1	1	2
Other heart disease	4	10	14
Other circulatory disease	2	—	2
Pneumonia	—	2	2
Bronchitis	2	1	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	2	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	—	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	—	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	3	6
Motor Vehicle accidents	1	1	2
All other accidents	—	1	1
Suicide	1	—	1
ALL CAUSES	35	39	74

COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL TABLE

	Wharfedale R.D.	Agregate of W.R. Rural Districts	W.R. Admin. County	England and Wales
BIRTH RATE				
Per 1,000 Estimated Population...				
Crude Corrected ...	13.1	16.3	15.1	15.2
Adjusted ...	13.3	16.4	15.3	15.2
DEATH RATES				
All per 1,000 Estimated Population				
All causes, crude rate ...	12.0	9.9	11.9	11.3
All causes, adjusted rate ...	12.3	11.4	12.5	11.3
Infective and Parasitic diseases, (excluding T.B. but including syphilis and other Venereal Diseases) ...	—	0.08	0.08	†
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	—	0.12	0.16	0.16
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	—	0.02	0.02	0.02
Respiratory Diseases *(excluding Tuberculosis of Respiratory System) ...	0.81	1.08	1.22	†
Cancer ...	2.26	1.70	2.01	2.04
Heart and Circulatory Disease ...	4.85	3.64	4.54	†
Infant Mortality ...	37.0	27.2	28.0	25.5
Maternal Mortality ...	—	1.10	0.89	0.69

* Including Influenza. † Figures not available.

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Staff

In June, 1954, the Local Health Authority took over from the Ministry of Labour and National Service the responsibility for the sale of welfare foods. In order to cope with the extra work within this division an extra clerk was engaged but as she had to undertake the sale of food at both Ilkley and Otley some adjustments of office routine have been necessary at Otley to cover sales during her absence at Ilkley. In December, 1954, the Junior Clerk at the Office resigned and was replaced by a new appointment.

Ambulance and Laboratory Services

These services have remained as in previous years and have been uniformly satisfactory. There has been a tendency to make more use of the Public Health Laboratory at Bradford as being nearer than Wakefield. The help of the hospital laboratory at the General Hospital, Otley in cases of urgency has been much appreciated.

Hospitals and Maternity Homes

No major change in hospital arrangements occurred during 1954. The plan of improving the General Hospital, Otley, has made further progress.

Midwifery

Domiciliary midwifery in the Wharfedale Rural District continued as usual with nurses in Ilkley, Otley and Pool attending cases in the neighbouring parishes. The home confinement grant which was introduced in October, 1953, has not provided sufficient inducement to cause women to have their babies at home. The number of the home confinements in the district was 16 in 1954 compared to 17 in 1953. Nine of these women were given gas and air analgesia and in only one case was the assistance of the family doctor called for.

Home Nursing

During the year the Ilkley nurses attended cases in neighbouring parishes; the Otley nurses were responsible for any cases in the parishes to the north of Otley while the bulk of the work fell upon the Pool nurse who looks after that village, Bramhope and neighbouring parishes. Towards the end of the year the nurse at Pool was off duty owing to ill-health and was afterwards considered unfit to do night duty. A total of 2,973 visits were made in the district which shows an increase over previous years. In 1952, the figure was 2,432 and in 1953, 2,570 visits by the Pool nurse plus a small but unspecified number of visits within the district by other nurses. It is appropriate here to mention the impending retirement of Miss L. M. Calvert, District Nurse at Pool. She will be retiring in March, 1955, after 16 years faithful service in the Pool, Bramhope area and her services will undoubtedly be sadly missed.

Home Helps

The Home Helps Service in the rural district has followed very much the same lines as in previous years. There were 23 recipients of home help in 1954 compared with 19 in 1953. It was possible to arrange help in more parishes than before as is shown in the following table :—

Number of cases during the year					
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	Nil
Chronics & Aged—	Bramhope...	...	...	...	5
	Clifton	...	...	...	1
	Pool	...	...	...	1
					—
					7
					—
Others	—Bramhope...	...	...	...	2
	Pool	...	...	...	2
	Arthington	...	...	...	1
	Farnley	...	...	...	1
	Castley	...	...	...	1
					—
					7
					—
Maternity	Bramhope...	...	...	...	4
	Denton	...	...	...	2
	Langbar	...	...	...	1
	Carlton	...	...	...	1
	Pool	...	...	...	1
					—
					9
					—

During the year three Wharfedale residents acted as part-time home helps.

Antenatal Care

As pointed out in previous reports women in the Wharfedale Rural District do not get much opportunity to attend an antenatal clinic. They can now obtain clinical antenatal supervision from their own doctor and must depend for advice and instruction on visits by the health visitor. As arrangements have now been made for a woman when applying for a maternity bed to indicate whether or not she wishes a health visitor to call, it is hoped that progress will be made in the coming year.

Infant Welfare Clinics

The fortnightly clinic at Bramhope has continued to be well attended. The number of children attending and the total of attendances were almost the same as in 1953. The clinic at Pool has been run by a health visitor with visits by a doctor for vaccination and immunization as required. The use of this service by the mothers of Pool has remained unsatisfactory although attendances improved towards the end of the year. The development of a new housing estate in Pool may justify the establishment of a properly equipped clinic.

				<i>No. of Children attending</i>		<i>Total Attendances</i>	
						<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>Over 1 year</i>
Bramhope	...	...	...	80		231	387
Pool	...	...	...	21		97	26

Health Visitors

Health Visiting arrangements in the District remained unaltered and have worked satisfactorily and the volume of work is very much as in the previous year.

Visits Paid by Health Visitors in 1954

<i>Expectant Mothers</i>		<i>Children under 1 year</i>		<i>Children 1-2 2-5</i>		<i>T.B. Visits</i>	<i>Other Visits</i>
1st	Total	1st	Total				
20	60	88	621	513	535	13	136

Vaccination and Immunization

After the large number of vaccinations carried out in 1953 owing to the Smallpox scare it is not surprising that the number of primary vaccinations should fall. The proportion of babies under one year vaccinated is somewhere in the neighbourhood of 75%, which may be regarded as a very satisfactory figure. Primary immunization against diphtheria is slightly higher than in the previous year and is good for a rural district in some parts of which the population is sparse and scattered. The response to whooping cough inoculation has been maintained, but is almost confined to Bramhope and Old Pool Bank. The mothers in Pool and Arthington have been slow to respond and the lack of clinic facilities in the more sparsely populated parts make it difficult for mothers to obtain protection for their children.

Number of Primary Diphtheria Immunizations	...	...	59
Number of Refresher Doses given	...	...	43
Number of Whooping Cough Inoculations	...	...	42
Number of Primary Vaccinations	...	...	61
Number of Re-Vaccinations	...	...	17

School Health Service

Routine medical examinations of children at schools in the district totalled 218 in 1954 compared to 215 in 1953. It should, however, be pointed out that figures from year to year are not comparable owing to the fact that the school year commences in September and does not coincide with the calender year covered by the annual report.

The nutritional standard of the children remained high, only 2 entrants being classed as in poor condition while 82% of the children were assessed as of good nutritional standard. The percentage of children found to have defects requiring treatment rose from 23% in 1952 and 1953 to 33% in 1954.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS IN SCHOOLS

	En- trants	7-8 year group	Last year primary	Ist year Sec.	Last year Sec.	Special examina- tions	Re- exam- inations
Total No. inspected	71	66	66	—	15	7	—
Defects found—							
Requiring treat- ment	21	22	22	—	8	5	—
To be kept under observation ...	9	6	6	—	—	—	—
Nutritional state—							
A. Good ...	60	54	50	—	15	—	—
B. Fair ...	9	12	16	—	—	—	—
C. Poor ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

SECTION III

HEALTH AND SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

In spite of the fact that the death rate is higher the health of the Wharfedale Rural District has been satisfactory. The year 1954 saw a higher birth rate and was free from epidemics. Unpleasant as it was, a cold wet summer undoubtedly contributed to this satisfactory state of affairs as it would be unfavourable to the spread of poliomyelitis and food poisoning. It also relieved the Council of any anxiety about the water supply position. Fortunately the Council will be more happily placed in the future as the Blubberhouses, Fewston and Norwood Water Supply Scheme was nearing completion at the end of the year and future dry years are no longer likely to cause inconvenience and expense as in the past. Permission was granted to go forward with the extension of the Timble water supply and work is expected to start in 1955. In Clifton most of the houses have been connected to the sewer which was completed at the end of 1953. Consideration was given to the sewerage of Denton and Farnley but the high cost of providing a satisfactory scheme for these small villages has so far prevented any progress. Other villages in need of sewerage are Arthington and Timble. The Council built a further 9 houses during 1954 ; less than in the previous 2 years. The scheme for a new housing estate at Pool was ready at the end of the year and a start is expected to be made early in 1955. Building by private enterprise has added considerably during the past 2 years to the accommodation in the district ; 21 new houses having been built in 1954 and 25 in 1953. Four improvement grants were approved in 1954 and it is probable that the provisions of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 may help to stop steady deterioration of housing property which has continued since the outbreak of the last war.

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTALS
Food Poisoning ...	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7
Whooping Cough ...	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	20
Scarlet Fever...	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	1	-	8
Pneumonia ...	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4
Dysentery ...	-	-	3	-	1	1	1(Neg.)	-	1	-	2	-	9
Erysipelas ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Measles ...	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
TOTALS ...	3	7	7	-	2	3	2	-	7	1	11	11	54

TABLE SHOWING CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

	Measles		Whooping Cough		Pneumonia		Scarlet Fever		Food Poisoning		Dysentery		Erysipelas	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nos. originally notified ...	—	4	6	14	3	1	6	2	5	2	6	3	2	—
Final numbers after correction—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
0—1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
1—2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
3—4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
4—5	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
5—10	—	1	3	6	—	—	4	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
10—15	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
35—45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—65	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
65 plus	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	—	4	6	14	3	1	6	2	5	2	6	2	2	—

SECTION IV

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total notifications of infectious diseases during 1954 were 54. This is considerably lower than the figure of 132 for 1953 and is in fact much below the total of any of the past five years. The record for the year would have been even more remarkable but for a sudden rise in Whooping Cough notifications in November and December.

Measles

One of the diseases which is liable to cause wide fluctuations in annual infectious disease figures is measles. In 1954 only 4 cases were reported compared to 48 in 1953. The accumulation of a large number of non-immunised young children makes an epidemic probable in 1955.

Whooping Cough

This is another disease responsible for wide fluctuations and the record of this disease during 1954 reveals some interesting features. In a scattered rural district it is difficult to offer convenient facilities for preventive inoculation against whooping cough. In fact it is only available at the Bramhope Clinic and the Health Visitor's Weighing Clinic at Pool. The use of these facilities has provided a marked contrast. At Bramhope advantage is taken of the facilities and the proportion of protected children is high while at Pool attendances have been poor and the proportion of protected children low. During the year 20 cases were notified of whom 15 lived in Pool, 3 in the neighbouring village of Arthington and 2 in Askwith. No case was reported from Bramhope. Of the 20 cases which occurred two had been previously inoculated, 2 years and 18 months previously. These facts are significant although it is probable that 1954 was a year of low incidence generally.

Scarlet Fever

This disease only caused 8 mild cases of illness throughout the year and has for the time being ceased to be a serious public health problem.

Food Poisoning

Six cases were notified in the first quarter of the year including a mother and child. Unfortunately, the baby aged 3 months died. Investigations including a post mortem failed to reveal the cause. None of the other cases were in any way connected with these cases or with each other. One isolated case was reported in September.

Dysentery

In March, 1954, three cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified. The source of the infection was a child attending an Occupation Centre where an outbreak of the disease had occurred. Two other children in the same family were infected but the disease was limited to this one family. There were 6 other sporadic cases of clinical dysentery spread out throughout the rest of the year and entirely unrelated to each other.

Poliomyelitis

During the early summer a letter was sent to doctors in the area summarizing the latest knowledge about the mode of spread of poliomyelitis and the measures advocated to limit infection when a case occurs. Fortunately, however, for the second year no Wharfedale child fell a victim to the disease and it was not necessary to carry out the preventive measures advised.

SECTION V

TUBERCULOSIS

		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
(a)	Number on register at 1-1-54	14	7	—	1
(b)	Number of cases notified for first time in 1954	5	6	2	1
(c)	Number of cases restored to Register	—	—	—	—
(d)	Number of cases added to Register other than by notification	1	—	—	—
(e)	Number of cases removed from Register	9	3	—	—
(f)	Number of cases remaining on Register	11	10	2	2

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1954

						Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
						M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	5	...	...	...	1	3	—	1
6	—	10	...	...	...	3	—	—	—
11	—	20	...	...	...	1	—	2	—
21	—	40	...	...	...	—	3	—	—
41	—	60	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Over 60			...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Totals ...						5	6	2	1

The total of new notifications in 1954 was 5 male and 6 female pulmonary and 2 male and one female non-pulmonary cases. The number of pulmonary cases is higher than in the previous year. This fortunately is not due to a higher incidence among local inhabitants but because a number of cases from outside the district have been in Middleton Hospital for investigation and have been notified to me by the hospital as soon as the diagnosis is made. In future such cases will be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the patient ordinarily resides. Of Wharfedale residents, only 1 male and 4 female pulmonary and 1 male non-pulmonary cases were notified during the year. Only 1 male pulmonary patient was added to the register on transfer from another district ; while 9 male and 3 female pulmonary patients were removed from the register ; one having recovered and the remainder having left the district. At the end of 1954 there were 21 pulmonary cases on the register, the same number as in 1953 and 4 non-pulmonary cases, an increase of 3.

After-Care of Tuberculosis

A short account of the arrangements in the division for contact tracing and after-care of cases of Tuberculosis may be of interest.

On the retirement on July 31st, 1953, of the Tuberculosis Health Visitor who worked part time in this division, the other Health Visitors were made responsible for the supervision of cases of Tuberculosis in their respective areas ; while one Health Visitor from each end of the division attended Middleton Hospital on alternate Fridays to maintain liaison with the Chest

Physician and his staff and to pass on to the other Health Visitors his instructions and requests. Since August 1st, 1953, therefore, it has been possible to obtain reliable information about cases and contact tracing in the division. From that date to the end of 1954, a total of 34 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis have been notified ; contacts traced numbered 126 and of these it was possible to arrange for 115 to be investigated by the Chest Physician.

			<i>Cases notified</i>	<i>Contacts traced</i>	<i>Contacts investigated</i>
Ilkley Urban District	...	...	20	86	79
Otley Urban District	...	...	8	29	28
Wharfedale Rural District	...	...	6	11	8

Cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were :—

			<i>Cases notified</i>	<i>Contacts traced</i>	<i>Contacts investigated</i>
Ilkley Urban District	...	...	2	2	2

In addition 13 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were admitted to the register from other areas :—

			<i>Cases notified</i>	<i>Contacts traced</i>	<i>Contacts investigated</i>
Ilkley Urban District	...	...	10	15	13
Otley Urban District	...	...	3	6	6

In the Ilkley Urban District, 24 cases on the register as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and living in Ilkley and Ben Rhydding are in full time employment under satisfactory conditions ; one patient is only able to undertake part-time employment. All of these 25 cases except one are regarded as quiescent and non-infective. The one exception holds a position which enables him to suit his work to his state of health. Two other cases who were in full time employment have recently had breakdowns in health which in one case necessitated admission to Middleton Hospital and in the other bed rest and streptomycin.

In the villages of Menston and Burley, eight pulmonary cases, all quiescent and non-infective, are employed under good conditions and one other case is self-employed as a director in an engineering business.

In Otley, 10 pulmonary cases were in full time employment under satisfactory conditions. Of these, 5 were regarded as infective. Two patients who are on the register as non-pulmonary have been employed regularly. One pulmonary patient who had been working as a labourer for some months has discontinued that employment as he found the work too hard.

In the Wharfedale Rural District, 5 pulmonary cases are suitably employed of whom 2 are regarded as infective and 2 as potentially infective.

WHARFEDALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

RURAL COUNCIL OFFICES,
BOROUGHGATE,

OTLEY.

June, 1955.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1954, for your information and consideration.

The year saw a complete relaxation of all private building controls, and this resulted in the erection of 21 houses by private enterprise, together with considerable improvement and reconditioning works.

In addition to the above, the Council erected 9 dwellings—2 houses at Leathley, 2 bungalows and 2 houses at Norwood, and 3 bungalows at Arthington.

Legislation was introduced allowing the re-opening of private slaughterhouses for the use of butchers in the area, and the Housing Repairs and Rents Act also came into force.

Consideration was given by the Council to the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949 and 1954, as regards Improvement Grants for the reconditioning of dwellings, etc., and it was decided to operate the scheme.

This increased legislation has added considerably to the work in the Public Health Department, and much less time is available for routine office duties, but the health and welfare of the public must take precedence.

The work in connection with the main laying on the Norwood, Fewston, Blubberhouses Water Scheme progressed very well, but owing to the delayed delivery of essential pumping equipment, it is doubtful if the scheme will be completed until late in 1955.

The extension scheme to serve Fewston School and other properties in the vicinity, was commenced and completed during the year.

Towards the end of 1954 approval was given by the Ministry to the whole of the Timble Water Scheme which provides for (1) augmenting the supply and (2) preventing contamination of the existing supply, and it is hoped to see the commencement of this work during 1955.

During the year under review, 238 housing and public health nuisances were remedied. There were none outstanding from 1953, but at the close of 1954 there were still 6 requiring attention.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

The inspection of factories—both mechanical and non-mechanical—in connection with sanitary accommodation, fire escapes, etc., is still the responsibility of this department.

As a result of these visits it was necessary, in one instance, to ask for the installation of a water closet, but owing to proposed alterations to the buildings, the work had not been commenced at the close of the year.

Smoke observations were taken of a mill chimney, but no breach of the regulations was apparent.

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

(PART 1 OF THE ACT)

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	M/c. Line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c. Line No. (7)
			Inspection. (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted. (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	1	Nil	—	—	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	2	19	16	1	Nil	2
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	3	6	9	Nil	„	3
Total ...		25	25	1	„	

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)
	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	Nil	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	„	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	„	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	„	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	„	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	Nil	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	„	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	„	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

On the 1st July, the rationing of meat came to an end, and the slaughter and distribution of meat was returned to the wholesale and retail trade. In consequence of this slaughterhouses which had not been operated since 1939, were again brought into use.

There were three such slaughterhouses in this district, viz. :-

Bramhope—where all types of animals (except horses) are regularly slaughtered ;

Pool—where owing to the size of the premises, only pigs and sheep are slaughtered ;

Fewston—which is a new licensed Bacon Factory and consequently only used for the slaughter of pigs.

The remaining two—at Norwood and Langbar—have not been used for public slaughter.

Difficulties were at first encountered, but these have gradually been overcome, and it is pleasing to be able to report that it has been possible to maintain a 100% inspection of all carcasses.

The table set out below is in the form required by the Ministry of Health and shows the number of carcasses slaughtered and inspected, together with the percentage of these numbers affected with disease.

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	146	45	26	1,118	861
Number inspected	146	45	26	1,118	861
All diseases except Tuberculosis :					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	9	1	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	18	7	—	39	31
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	12.3%	15.4%	34.4%	3.6%	3.7%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	—	—	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	29	17	—	—	35
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	19.9%	40.0%	—	—	4.4%

The total number of carcasses inspected from the 3rd July to the 31st December, 1954, was 2,196.

MEAT INSPECTION—CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION—WEIGHT IN POUNDS

	Bovines		Sheep		Calves		Pigs	
	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal
Tuberculosis								
Generalised ...	850	130	—	—	—	—	498	122
Tuberculosis								
Localised ...	320	100	—	—	—	—	200	184
Abcesses ...	42	20	—	—	—	—	10	—
Actinomycosis ...	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adhesions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Bruising ...	208	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
Cirrhosis ...	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	27
Cyst. Bovis ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cyst. Tenuicolis ...	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis ...	—	106	—	55	—	—	—	—
Entero Toxaemia ...	—	—	80	22	—	—	—	—
Immaturity ...	—	—	—	—	157	49	—	—
Melanosis ...	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parasitic Cysts ...	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	68
Pleurisy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54
Septic Pericarditis								
with Oedema ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	132	48
Swine Erysipelas								
(Chronic) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Umbilical Pyaemia ...	—	—	—	—	46	20	—	—
Totals ...	1,420	412	80	162	203	69	890	511

Although the quantity of meat condemned may appear to be rather high, I should like to point out that it represents an average of only 1½ lbs. per carcase.

OTHER FOODS

No reports of unsound food were received during the year, and it has not therefore been necessary to take any action as regards destruction.

The number of premises registered under Part 1 of Section 14 (2) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the sale of Ice Cream, is the same as last year, viz., 14.

Regular inspection has been carried out, and in 5 instances samples of Ice Cream were submitted for bacteriological examination, all of which were shown to be satisfactory.

The two fried fish shops—situate at Bramhope and Pool—have been periodically inspected, and there has not been any cause for complaint.

WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE

Arthington

The old portion of the Village has a private supply of water and three small disposal plants serving (1) Arthington Hall Convalescent Home, (2) the School and 3 cottages and (3) Warren Farm, Cottages and Council Houses. Sewage from several other properties receives no treatment at all, and towards the close of the year the Council considered this matter and asked for further details with a view to the laying of a sewer to serve these premises.

During the year a new septic tank was constructed to serve two agricultural dwellings and a detached house in Harewood Road.

The Creskeld Lane area above Coates Wood receives water from the mains of the Leeds Corporation, and sewage is treated at the Pool Works.

Askwith

In 1940 the Council laid sewers and constructed a small disposal plant for the treatment of sewage, and these works have continued to function satisfactorily.

Water is obtained from the mains of the Otley Council by (1) a system of pumping to the properties on a higher level than the main and (2) gravitation to the Village proper.

During the year occasional shortages were experienced on the higher level supply due to a defect in the automatic electrical unit, and repairs had also to be carried out to a fractured main.

Bramhope

There are 3 systems of sewerage in this area, (1) the Camp Plantation Works into which sewage from property in the Bramhope Moor area discharges, (2) the outfall sewer of the Leeds Corporation at Golden Acre, which takes sewage from property situate to the South of Breary Lane and (3) the Pool Works into which the sewers serving property to the North of Breary Lane discharge.

There is also a small plant serving Bramhope Manor and, by arrangement with the Owners, this is periodically cleansed by the Council's workmen.

In order to ensure that the heavily taxed Camp Plantation Works function satisfactorily, it is necessary for weekly supervision and cleansing by the Council's workmen.

During the year the sewer in Wynmore and Tredgold Avenue has been extended by private enterprise to serve housing development in this area.

Blubberhouses, Fewston, Norwood

There is no main system of sewerage in these townships and the properties, which are mainly scattered farmsteads, have their own cesspools and septic tanks, etc., for the treatment of sewage.

During the year the sewage disposal plant serving 4 Council houses was abolished and replaced by a larger unit in a different position and capable of serving 8 Council houses and 6 privately owned dwellings.

Good progress was maintained on the work in connection with the provision of a new water scheme, but unfortunately the construction of the new pump house by the Leeds Corporation was not commenced as anticipated.

Most of the existing supplies are both inadequate and impure, and completion of this scheme will meet a long standing need.

Carlton

The small sewerage works which serve this Township are heavily over-taxed but, with weekly attention, they function fairly satisfactorily.

The treatment of sewage from other properties is by means of small disposal plants and cesspools.

A pure and adequate supply of water is obtained from the mains of the Yeadon Water Company.

Castley

There is not a system of sewerage in this township, and treatment is by means of cesspools, soakaways, etc.

A pure and adequate supply of water is obtained from the mains of the Leeds Corporation.

Denton

Most of the properties receive a treated supply of water from the mains of the Otley Urban District Council, and the remainder from springs. It appears to be adequate.

Sewage is treated by means of small disposal plants, septic tanks, cesspools and soakaways.

Farnley

A private water supply serves the Village, but outlying properties rely on spring water.

Sewage is treated from part of the Village by means of a private disposal plant, and the remainder by cesspools, septic tanks, soakaways, etc.

Unfortunately the Council's Consulting Engineers had not completed their report on the proposed sewerage of the Village, but levels were taken and routes finalised.

Leathley

The mains of the Leeds Corporation pass through the Village, and most of the properties receive water from this source, the remainder having spring supplies.

A private sewage disposal plant serves the greater part of the Village, and drains from the outlying dwellings are treated by means of septic tanks, cesspools, etc.

Lindley

There are only 14 dwellings in this Township, all of which receive spring supplies of water, and drain into septic tanks or soakaways.

Middleton

Water is supplied to the Village by means of a 4 in. main of the Ilkley Council, served from the March Ghyll Reservoir. From this source the Sanatorium and dwellings attached thereto are also supplied, but by means of a separate main. Spring water serves the outlying properties.

The Village drainage discharges into the sewer of the Ilkley Council, and in other instances adequate provision is made by the use of cesspools and septic tanks.

Nesfield-with-Langbar

Water to Nesfield Village is supplied by means of a 1 in. pipe taken from the Ilkley main near the entrance to Nesfield Court, and the treatment of sewage is by means of a small disposal plant, 4 septic tanks and soakaways. and arrangements have been reasonably adequate and satisfactory.

Property in the isolated township of Langbar is dependent on springs for water, and sewage treatment is by means of a small disposal plant, septic tanks, cesspools and soakaways.

Newall-with-Clifton

The Council has its own water undertaking and, with the exception of isolated properties which receive spring supplies, the whole of the township is served from this source.

Owing to the acid re-action of this water and the consequent danger of lead poisoning, all lead services, apart from one short length, have now been relaid with non-corrosive metal pipes.

With the exception of a few outlying premises where sewage discharges into cesspools, all the properties are connected to the main sewer which discharges into the system of the Otley Council at Carr Bank.

Pool

Apart from a few houses in Pool Bank and the properties in close proximity to the Paper Mill, the whole of this township is sewerage, and treatment is carried out at the Council's disposal works situate just within the Parish of Arthington.

The treatment of sewage and trade waste from the Paper Mill is effectively carried out by two private disposal plants within the Mill boundary.

There are three sources of water supply, (1) the main of the Leeds Corporation which serves the major portion of the properties, (2) Whitaker's Private Supply to a few houses in the Pool Bank area, and (3) the Pool-in-Wharfedale Waterworks Company's supply from a spring situate near Pool

Station. It is pleasing to be able to report that all sources have been adequate and pure.

Stainburn

Two dwellings receive water from the mains of the Leeds Corporation and the drains are connected to the sewer of the Wetherby Council, in all other instances water is obtained from spring supplies and treatment of sewage, apart from the Airey houses which are connected to a small disposal plant, is by means of cesspools, soakaways, etc.

During very dry periods, the water supply to one part of the parish is not completely adequate for domestic purposes but, generally, existing arrangements are satisfactory.

Timble Great

The Council has its own water undertaking which serves the Village but, as previously reported, it is necessary for the supply to be augmented from springs on Snowden Moor before a service can be provided to outlying properties.

The supply of water at the source is pure, but pollution takes place in the pipe line between this point and the storage tank.

As you are aware a scheme was prepared some time ago for (1) the relaying of the existing pipes from the spring to the storage tank and (2) the extension of the area of supply.

In 1952 the Government was reluctant to sanction the whole scheme, but upon the Council's continued insistence that this was urgent and necessary, they finally agreed to the carrying out of the required work and formal sanction was received towards the end of 1954.

Unfortunately there is not a sewage disposal plant to serve the village, and present arrangements for dealing with foul water leave much to be desired.

Timble Little

There are only 3 houses in this small township—one receives water from the Council's water main in Timble Great, and the other two dwellings rely on spring water.

Sewage is treated by means of cesspools and soakaways.

Weston

Apart from 4 cottages which receive water from the main of the Otley Council, water is obtained from private sources and treatment of sewage is by means of small privately owned disposal plants, cesspools and soakaways.

General—Water

In order to ensure that the supply of water throughout the district is pure and adequate, constant supervision of all sources is carried out, and samples are periodically submitted for both bacteriological and chemical examination.

During the year under review 18 samples have been submitted for bacteriological examination, 17 of which were satisfactory and 1 not satisfactory.

In addition, 3 samples were submitted for chemical analysis, all of which were good.

WATER MAIN EXTENSIONS

Bramhope	...	...	...	...	...	125 yards	4" main.
Blubberhouses, Norwood, Fewston	...	...	...	...	...	3,056 yards	5" main
						5,244 yards	4" main
						2,595 yards	3" main

NUMBER OF HOUSES AND POPULATION SUPPLIED FROM PUBLIC AND OTHER WATER MAINS

Parish	Supplied direct to house.		By Standpipes.	
	Houses	Population.	Houses	Population
Arthington	151	503	—	—
Askwith	60	200	—	—
Blubberhouses	—	—	—	—
Bramhope	626	1,982	—	—
Carlton	28	93	—	—
Castley	17	57	—	—
Denton	37	124	—	—
Farnley	40	133	—	—
Fewston	2	8	—	—
Leathley	65	216	—	—
Lindley	—	—	—	—
Middleton	24	80	—	—
Nesfield-with-Langbar ...	40	133	—	—
Newall-with-Clifton ...	64	214	—	—
Norwood	53	176	—	—
Pool	432	1,440	—	—
Stainburn	8	26	—	—
Timble Great	21	70	—	—
Timble Little	1	6	—	—
Weston	4	13	—	—
Total	1,673	5,474	—	—

General—Sewers

I must again stress the need for sewers and sewage disposal plants to serve Timble and Arthington, and for the extension of the Council's sewer in Moor Lane, Askwith.

It is also necessary for the sewer at High Ridge, Breary Lane East, to be extended, as this would be the means of abolishing 2 unsatisfactory septic tanks at present serving modern properties.

In general, I feel that the time has now arrived when the Council will have to give urgent consideration to proposals for the sewerage of all parishes not now enjoying this essential service.

In many instances the country dweller has suffered far too long the unpleasantness of the conservancy system, i.e., privies, etc., and, in addition, the lack of available labour to carry out the regular emptying of these receptacles, makes it even more desirable that the question of the provision of adequate sewerage arrangements should receive early consideration.

I therefore suggest that an Engineer's comprehensive report be submitted for the Council's consideration of all non-sewered parishes and that, in order of priority, a programme of future works be prepared.

During the year 12 privies were converted to the water carriage system, and as will be observed from the figures set out below, many more could be converted if sewers were available.

Privies and pails serving	private houses capable of conversion	...	8
" " "	farm houses " "	...	7
" " "	private houses <i>not</i> capable of conversion	...	194
" " "	farm houses " " " "	...	261

The cleansing of cesspools has been continued throughout the year, the cesspool emptier of an adjoining authority being engaged to carry out the work.

SEWER EXTENSIONS

Bramhope	...	...	...	...	167 yards 9" pipes
Norwood	...	...	...	...	167 yards 6" pipes
Pool	...	...	...	...	12 yards 9" pipes

MILK SUPPLIES

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is responsible for the inspection, etc., of cowsheds and dairies situate on farms, and the supervision of the distribution of milk is carried out by local authorities.

During the year 8 samples of milk were taken and submitted for examination, 5 of which were satisfactory and 3 not satisfactory.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 & 1953

Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	6
Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	9

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	9
Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	4

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATED) ACT, 1928

24 Premises were licensed for the storage of petroleum spirit during the year, and the total storage capacity amounted to 52,700 gallons.

Petroleum spirit, for the purpose of the Act, is a product of petroleum, or mixture containing petroleum, giving off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 73 degrees fahrenheit under the prescribed test.

CAMPING SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

None-Go-Byes, Carlton

This site was provisionally licensed for a maximum of 40 moveable dwellings, conditional upon the fixing of a water stand pipe to serve the camp.

Owing to the non-provision of the required water supply, and to the fact that application for the renewal of the Planning permission was not received, the matter was reviewed by the Council in December, 1953, when the Owner intimated that it was her wish to discontinue the use of the site for camping purposes.

Unfortunately, no material change has taken place on this site, and it may now be advisable for the Council to serve an enforcement notice to clear the land of all buildings.

Yew Tree Farm, Clifton

This is a licensed camping site upon which 20 moveable dwellings may be stationed. It is well conducted and no nuisances have arisen.

The Council undertake the removal of household refuse from both these sites.

Caravans—General

Apart from individual exceptional cases and also where caravans are required for use by agricultural workers, licences to station single caravans have been refused on the grounds that they would be a serious injury to the amenities of the area which, in the main, is of high landscape value.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The investigation and control of notifiable diseases and the disinfection of premises, where necessary, continue to receive prompt and individual attention.

During the year the prevalence of infectious disease was very low, there being only a mild outbreak of Whooping Cough in November and December.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND SALVAGE

The collection of refuse continued in the same form as previous years, although the Council agreed to the engagement of an additional scavenger to help with the work, making a total of 7 men employed on this service.

However, despite the increased number of men, sickness and holidays caused undesirable but unavoidable delays in the collection arrangements.

The work was further retarded by the continuing movement of population, together with the increase of dwellings caused by building in the area, and it was impossible to maintain regular visits on definite days.

As in previous years, all refuse was disposed of by semi-controlled tipping which rather encourages rat infestation, but every precaution was taken to minimise this nuisance.

Owing to the lack of tipping facilities in the isolated parishes, a great deal of time is lost and expense incurred by travelling long distances to dispose of refuse.

I set out below comparative figures showing the distance travelled and the number of conveniences emptied during the years 1953 and 1954 :-

	1953			1954		
	Yearly Total	Weekly Average		Yearly Total	Weekly Average	
Conveniences emptied						
Dustbins... ..	46,773	899		47,619	916	
Ashpits	3,199	61		2,545	49	
Privies, Pails, etc. ...	3,005	58		3,031	58	
	<hr/> 52,977	<hr/> 1,018		<hr/> 53,195	<hr/> 1,023	
Distance travelled ...	10,795 miles			10,201 miles		

The lower mileage in 1954 was caused by labour difficulties and sickness when, on several occasions, only one lorry was engaged on cleansing work.

The recovery of salvage continued, and it is pleasing to report that both the amount collected and the income therefrom showed an increase over 1953.

The collection of paper is definitely a financial benefit in addition to being a satisfactory method of disposal, and during the year there was a steady increase in price.

As a comparison, I set out below figures showing the weights collected and remuneration received during the years 1953 and 1954 :-

	1953								1954							
	Weight			Value				...	Weight			Value				...
	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.			Tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.		
Paper ...	61	10	1	...	349	6	6	...	71	18	2	...	516	16	1	
Textiles	3	11	1	...	64	6	0	...	2	18	3	...	50	8	4	
Metals...	6	14	2	...	56	0	7	...	7	0	3½	...	50	6	3	
	71	16	0	...	£469	13	1	...	81	18	0½	...	£617	10	8	

NOTICES SERVED

Public Health Act, 1936—

Section 93	...	...	...	...	2
Notices re provision of dustbins	...	...	...	...	18
Preliminary Notices...	...	...	...	...	6
Letters, etc.	...	...	...	...	41

Housing Acts—

Section 11	4
Preliminary Notices	3
Letters, etc.	21

Food & Drugs Act—

Letters, etc.	9
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NUISANCES ABATED

W.C.'s provided in lieu of privy middens	12
Privies abolished	12
W.C.'s provided to new property	...	...	...	...	40
Additional W.C.'s provided to existing property	...	...	...	...	5
W.C.'s repaired, renewed, etc.	...	...	...	...	1
Pail closets repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	1
Obstructions removed from sewers	...	...	...	...	10
Obstructions removed from drains	...	...	...	...	8
Obstructions removed from watercourses	...	...	...	...	1
Defective drains repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	8
Drains connected to sewer which previously discharged into land drain	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances caused by overflowing septic tanks and cesspools	...	...	...	...	7
Septic tanks constructed to treat sewage effluent	...	...	...	...	3
Sewage plants cleansed or overhauled	...	...	...	...	2
Defective manhole covers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances caused by pollution of streams with sewage	...	...	...	...	9
Nuisances caused by discharge of sewage on to land	...	...	...	...	7
Refuse tip nuisances	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisances caused by rat infestation	...	...	...	...	42
Nuisances caused by accumulations of manure, etc.	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisances caused by flooding	...	...	...	...	1
Water pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	2
Water mains repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	3
New dustbins provided in lieu of defective or inadequate accommodation	...	...	...	...	31
House window frames repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	6
Houses provided with additional light	...	...	...	...	4
House and bedroom ceilings replastered or repaired	...	...	...	...	4
House or bedroom floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	4
House roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	4
Defective staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	2

External house walls repointed or repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Internal house walls replastered or repaired	...	...	...	...	6
House doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	4
Old property provided with baths, hot water systems, etc.	...	...	...	...	4
Defective sinks repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	6
Defective sink drains repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	1
Obstructions removed from gullies, etc.	...	...	...	...	1
Defective fire-ranges repaired or renewed...	...	...	...	...	4
Chimney breasts, stacks, flues, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Fallpipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	1
Eaves spouting repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	5
New handrails provided to staircases	...	...	...	...	2

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS OF ENQUIRY

Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Public Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Drains...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Sewerage works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Food and Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297
Shops (including Ice Cream Vendors)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Building Bye-laws (New Buildings)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	747
Town and Country Planning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73

Once again I desire to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their kindness and support during the year, and to express my appreciation to Mr. Newstead (our Clerk), Dr. Procter (the Medical Officer of Health) and Members of the Staff for their continued assistance.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. OWEN, Cert., S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

